Salisbury Banner.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. VIII SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1861. NO. 23.

THE
SEMI-WEEKLY SALISBURY BANNER
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J. J. STEWART.

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Half a column one year	35 00

Longer advertisements in the same proportion.

GEN. TWIGGS HAS A PERSONAL AFFAIR WITH PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—Gen. Twiggs considers Mr. Buchanan's denunciation of him, just before he left Washington, as a personal affront. He, therefore, addressed a letter to Mr. Buchanan, after the latter had retired from office, dated East Pascagoula, March 30th, holding him personally responsible in the following language:

"Your usurped right to dismiss me from the army might be acquiesced in; but you had no right to brand me as a traitor. This was personal, and *I shall treat it as such*, not through the papers, but *in person*. I shall most assuredly, pay a visit to Lancaster, for the sole purpose of a *personal interview* with you. So, sir, prepare yourself I am well assured that public opinion will sanction *any course* I may take with you."

CANADA.—The Canadians do not respond with alacrity to the appeal of their Yankee neighbors for "aid and comfort." They scout the idea of their recruiting in that quarter, and in response gently remind the adherents of the United States of a certain recruiting event on their side of the line during the Crimean war.

The Montreal *Gazette* has the following on the secession of Virginia:

"The further news seems to indicate that the old and important State of Virginia has seceded. If this proves true, we fancy *all is over with the United States of America*. If the South is thoroughly in earnest, *it cannot be conquered by the North.*"

The same article says that the story that sir

From the State Journal.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, May 21, 1861.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Deems, of the M. E. Church South

The Journal of yesterday was read, and, with a few unimportant corrections, approved.

Mr. Mebane, delegate from Alamance, having been prevented by indisposition from attending in the Convention yesterday, was allowed to take his seat, and, on motion of Mr. Ruffin, was allowed to record his name in the affirmative on the ordinance of secession, and on the ordinance to ratify the Provisional Constitution of the C. S. of A.

Mr. Reid, from the Committee to draft rules, reported in favor of adopting the rules that governed the Convention of 1835, with a few unimportant amendments. The report was adopted.

One of the amendments was a proposition for an additional rule, requiring the Chairman of the Convention to request the pastors of the different churches to make arrangements among themselves for opening the daily sessions of the Convention with prayer.

Mr. Leak submitted resolutions complimentory to Hon. F. J. Moses, Commissioner from South Carolina, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the illegality of the election of C. J. Gee, sitting member from Halifax, and in favor of L. W. Batchelor. Mr. Batchelor was permitted to take his seat in the Hall, and, on motion of Mr. Howard, to have his name recorded in the affirmative on the vote for the secession ordinance, and the ordinance ratifying the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the Convention proceeded to elect a printer to that body, and Messrs. Spelman, Syme & Hall and Wilson were put in nomination.—Messrs. Syme & Hall were elected.

Mr. Gorrell having been unavoidably absent from his seat on yesterday, he was, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, permitted to take his seat this morning in the Hall, and to have his name recorded in the affirmative on the vote on the secession ordinance.

Mr. Badger, having also been absent asked and obtained leave to have his name recorded in the affirmative on the vote on the secession ordinance, stating to the Convention that he objected to the wording of the ordinance, and utterly repudiated the abstract right of secession.

The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed, which was the consideration of the proposition to ratify and adopt the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

Mr. Venable moved that a committee of five be appointed to enquire into the propriety of procuring a certified copy of the Constitutions of the Confederate States of America, for the Convention. The Chairman appointed to constitute said committee, Messrs. Venable, Badger, Barnes, Osborne and Ruffin.

Mr. Kittrell submitted an ordinance to amend the 3d section of the 4th article of the amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina which took effect January 1st, 1836, regulating the capitation tax, which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Biggs submitted a resolution that in consideration of the probability of divisions among the constituencies of the several members and the necessity of a conference of the members with their constituents, in regard to such matters, that all propositions to alter or amend the Constitution of this State be laid on the table without debate, and not acted on during the present session of the Convention, and asked that said resolution be laid on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. Craige submitted a resolution to the effect that as the Confederate Congress had signified its assent to receive North-Carolina as a member of the Southern Confederacy on the receipt of her secession ordinance, and an ordinance ratifying the Constitution of said government, properly authenticated, the President of the Convention have transmitted to the President of this Confederate Congress, copies of said ordinaces, signed by himself and the Clerk of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Barnes from the select commitee to prepare a copy of the ordinance of secession passed by this body yesterday for the signature of the members, report, having discharged the duty assigned them, and recommended that said copy be signed this this evening at 8 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Batchelor submitted a resolution that a committee of 13 be appointed to prepare business for the Convention. Laid on the table.

On motion the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock to-night.

NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Myers stated that his colleague, unavoidably detained, was present and asked that he be permitted to take his seat and to sign the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Biggs stated that Dr. Dilland, delegate from Chowan who had been unavoidably detained, was now present, and asked that he be permitted to sign the ordinance of secession. Agreed to.

The hour of eight o'clock having arrived, the time previously agreed upon for signing the ordinance, the President affixed his name and the delegates advanced and signed their names, according to the alphabetical arrangement of the countes. As each member advanced he was greeted with applause, in which youth and old age seemed alike conspicuous.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1861.

The Convention assembled and was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Skinner.

Journal of yesterday was read and—

The President announced as the committee on the flag, Messrs. Whitford, Graham, Foy, Winslow, and Taylor of Orange.

Resolutions submitted:

By Mr. Headen, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address setting forth the causes that have *impelled* the people of North-Carolina to a separation from the late United States. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Batchlor, that after to-day the Convention meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., and adjourn at 2 o'clock, P. M. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Satterthwait, that a committee of 10 be appointed to prepare and sbmit for the consideration of the Convention an address setting forth the causes that have *compelled* the people to a separation from the late United States. Adopted.

By Mr. Jones, that a committee of eleven be appointed to enqure into the legality of the act passed at the late session of the General Assembly, to provide against the sacrifice of property and suspend proceedings in certain cases," and if found illegal to prepare and submit an ordinance providing for the public exigencies. Adopted.

By Mr. Myers, a resolution requiring the public printer to print 1,600 copies of certain acts passed at the extra session of the present Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. Saunders, of Johnson, submitted an ordinance amending the Constitution by repealing the 4th article of the amended Constitution, ratified in 1835, and insert in line thereof a clause equalizing taxation throughout the State. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The first order of the day which was an ordinance proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, by equalizing the capitation tax. Pending the consideration of a motion to commit said ordinance to a committee:

Mr. Holden submitted an ordinance to amend clauses in the 4th article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people in 1826, an amendment to said article proposing to tax slaves according to value, but in no higher proportion than land.

Mr. Ashe thought at a time like this, when the great mission with which the delegates to this Convention had been charged, had not been fulfilled, it was unfortunate, to say the least, to have this firebrand thrown into their midst. At any other time he would be willing to discuss the subject, and go as far as anybody in giving justice to every section of the State, but he believed he would be recreant to the trusts reposed in him, did he consent to waste the time of the Convention now in discussing a subject which could be considered as well 6 or 12 months hence as now. He therefore moved the whole subject be laid on the table. Not adopted.

The question recurred and pending its consideration the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY May 23, 1861.

The proceedings in public were unimportant.

The Convention went into secret session at an early hour; and up to the time of going to press, yesterday, none of the proceedings had been made public.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

When a people who recognize their dependence upon God, feel themselves surrounded by peril and difficulty, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous government, to acknowledge His goodness in times past, and supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The manifest proofs of the Divine blessing hitherto extended to the efforts of the people of the Confederate States of America to maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights and national independence, demand their devout and heartfelt gratitude. It becomes them to give public manifestation of this gratitude, and of their dependence upon the Judge of all the earth, and to invoke the continuance of His favor. Knowing that none but a just and righteous cause can gain the Divine favor, we would implore the Lord of Hosts to guide and direct our policy in the paths of right, duty, justice and mercy, to unite our hearts and our efforts for the defence of our dearest rights; to strengthen our weakness, crown our arms with success, and enable us to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace.

To these ends, and in conformity with the request of Congress, I invite the people of the Confederate States to the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable for the occasion, and I recommend Thursday, the 13th day of June next, for that purpose; and that we may all on that day, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind to bear our evils, to bless us with His favor and protection, and to bestow His gracious benediction upon our Government and country.

(Signed.) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

A WAR SIGN IN THE HEAVENS.—Gov. Black, of Nebraska, gives the following description of a remarkable display witnessed at Omaha, at the close of last year:—"Shortly after the moon rose, a very distinct cross was visible, of which the moon was the centre, The arms of the cross extended on either side, apparently about one degree; at the extremity of each arm was an upright column, seen through thin clouds The pillars were variegated like a rainbow.

When the moon was about three hours high, the cross and the columns disappeared and several bright and distinct circles succeeded; at one time as many as six great circles were visible. From ten to eleven (when I went to bed) two circles only were displayed, but those were very beautiful; and what, to me, seemed most strange, part of the circumference of the one ran through the centre of the other—a clear and complete belt. I am not able to describe the manifestations as they were seen, but they were quite enough to excite our 'special wonder."

GEN. LEE.—There is not, probably, in the armies of any country in the world, a finer specimen of the gentleman and the soldier than Gen. Lee. In his profession he has no superior, and when his preparations and arrangements for the great struggel come to be known, it will be seen that nothing has been left undone which the utmost resource of military genius and wisdom could suggest. His devotion to Virginia is unbounded, and never, since the days of Washington, has she had in the field a nobler and more efficient representative.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1861.

☞ We are authorized to ann unce OBADIAH WOODSON, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. S. MYERS, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rown County.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEPH K. BURKE, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

W. L. Saunders, Esq., having volunteered his services for the war, has been compelled to withdraw his attention from the editorial management of the Banner, and consequently his interest in the firm. The Banner, we shall continue to issue as heretofore, unless it becomes necessary for us to follow the example of our worthy friend and partner and exchange the pen for the sword, in defense of our cherished liberties. In that case the Banner will necessarily be suspended.

State Journal.

We learn from the *State Journal* that owing to increased business in the office, and otherwise increased demands upon the attention of Mr. Spelman, he has been compelled to call to his aid an assistant Editor, and in doing this he has made an excellent choice, though it is but temporary. William Robinson, Esq, former editor and proprietor of the Goldsboro' *Tribune*, and late editor of the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*, has consented to assist in the editorial management of the *State Journal*.—He is an able writer and perfect gentleman.

Rowan Rifle Guards.

We are glad to learn from Capt. McNeely of the Rowan Rifle Guards, who visited our town yesterday, that all his gallant Company at Fort Johnson are well and in good spirits.

Virginia Election.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 25th instance, in speaking of the election to ratify the Ordinance of Secession, says: "We publish elsewhere in this day's issue such returns as have reached us. It will be seen that so far as heard from, the vote is unanimous for secession. Our people have hurled defiance into the teeth of the rotten dynasty that now sits trembling on the North bank of the Potomac, and disgraced in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

OBSERVE THE DIFFERENCE.

In every County in the State, so far as we have observed, in which candidates of the old secession party were elected in February last, no opposition has been offered by the old Union men. The latter, in order to avoid party strife, have either voted for or acquiesced in the election of the old secessionists referred to; but in no instance have the *Squads* shown the same liberality towards their former opponents.

The old Union men are the true men, both in peace and in war. They exhausted all honorable means to save the Union, and, failing in that, they are contributing more men and more money to the defence of the State than their former opponents.

We state these facts in self-defence. Let no follower of Abe Lincoln lay the flattering unction to his soul that the old Union men of the State are not true to the South. The *Squads* who have told Abe's followers a different tale have *lied*, and have thus given aid and comfort to the abolitionists.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The *Standard*, in penning the above has stated so much of the truth as to leave a total misrepresentation. Mr. Holden, after supporting a cause which he was compelled to abandon by the uprising of the people, and which, if he was capable of acting fairly and openly, would now admit was an error, is pleased to denominate those who have borne the brunt of battle for the cause, for which he now professes to be fighting, as *squads*, and says, "the squads who have told Abe's followers a different tale (that the Union men were untrue) have *lied*, and have thus given aid and comfort to the abolitionists." The squads did no such thing. We have believed all the time that the people were *true*, and have said so, but they were a long time miserably deceived by such ingrates and cheats as Holden, and of which he is chief.

The second paragraph of the above extract, is equally contemptible Those who were called the Union men, we are glad to say, are contributing men and money very liberally, but that the so-called secessionists are doing less in the defense of freedom and self-government, our common cause, in this great struggle for Southern independence, is a falsehood as black as Holden's heart can make it.

The above is ostensibly the emanation of a mind inured to everything that is selfish and partizan, and eminently calculated, as it was doubtless intended, to engender anew, party feelings and prejudices; which attempt at this time is so perfectly base, that it sinks beneath the dignity of common contempt. Though it was written by Mr. Holden to vent his spleen on the secessionists, and rid himself of a few bitter invectives and excite the sympathy of the party with which he has been acting in his favor, and their animosity against the secessionists, we should not have noticed it, if it had not been republished by the Watchman in this place. We desire no party warfare—our time and energies should be exercised to promote harmony and fraternal feeling between the people of the South, and to the attainment of this object, we have resolved to publish nothing having for its exclusive purpose the renewal of party strife, unless we are forced to do so.

Day of Fasting and Prayer.

President Davis has issued a proclamation setting forth the 13th day of June next, as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the Confederate States. It is to be hoped, in view of the perils which threaten our beloved section, that this day will be strictly and universally observed by the Southern people.

A Man's Hand.

Mr. Starrett has shown us a very remarkable resemblance of a man's hand, which grew in the ground in Col. A. Stirewalt's garden near Laurel Branch P. O — It is a radish grown in the shape of a hand, with thumb and fingers most perfectly and proportionally formed.

Movement of Troops.

The Stanly Marksmen, a well looking company, passed through here last Thursday, en rout for Raleigh.—It is said they had provisions sufficient to last them a year.

The Rowan Artillery, under Capt. Ramsay, left on last Saturday. Friday before leaving, they were presented with a nice Southern flag, by the ladies of Salisbury.

Two regiments of North Carolina troops have arrived in Virginia.

THE STAY LAW.

State of North Carolina, }
CABARRUS COUNTY }
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW }
SPRING TERM, A. D, 1861 }

The Grand Jury for the County of Cabarrus, do hereby most respectfully express to the proper authorities of the State, their disapproval of the late Act of the General Assembly, known as the "Stay Law."

We believe all such measures to be unjust and impolitic in themselves; ond, by destroying confidence both public and private, are calculated to result in the end, far more injuriously than beneficially to the country at large.

We further believe that such a law, at this time, when there has been no general disposition on the part of creditors to force collections, is sure to press most heavily upon that very class of our people (the poor,) for whose benefit and relief it seems to have been specially designed.

We, therefore, earnestly recommend its speedy repeal, with such legal provisions for the protection of our volunteers as may be necessary and proper.

And we further request your Honor to cause this paper to be laid before the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted.

Concord, May, 23 1861

JOS MISENHEIMER, Foreman.
PETER GLASS,
NORRIS T. WHITE.
L. G. HAMILTON,
E W. KIMMINS,
JOHN WINECOFF.
L. C. KIRKPATRICK,
P. E FOUTS,
PETER COX,
CHARLES LUDWICK,
WESLEY T MILLER,
EDMUND FOIL,
DANIEL TUCKER,
D. M. MOORE,
D. N. MISENHEIMER,
J. A. FISHER,
JOSEPH APATTERSON,
A. J. BLACKWELDER.

N. B. The press of Concord, Charlotte and Salisbury, will please publish the foregoing.

Charlotte Bulletin.

A BIG GUN FIGHT.—The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Evening News*, after speculating upon the time of the opening of fire upon Fort Pickens, says: "But commence when it will, I don't think I risk much in saying that in sixty hours after the first gun is fired, there will not be a Yankee left in fort Pickens. A hundred and forty guns converging on any one point sixty hours would drive the devil from his hole.—For several days it will be essentially a big gun fight—such a fight as was never witnessed on this continent—a cannonade that will shake the land and the sea."

LIFE IN THE NORTH.—A friend, yesterday, told us of the case of a daughter of Macon, unfortunately a widow and resident in New Jersey, who was, a few Sundays ago, ordered out of Church by the parson, for the offence of being born in the South. The poor and inoffensive woman, now in destitute circumstances, was publicly insulted in God's house, and might have been maltreated, but for one courageous gentleman, who took a position by her side, and proclaimed that he had at least six shots at her service to defend her from wrong and injury.—*Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.*

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.—A friend, who is in constant practice with the riflie—and is not very particular whether he uses one of Happoldt's, (Charleston make,) an ordinary State rifle, or a Minnie musket—informs us that the conical ball can be successfully used in any of the common rifles usually found in the South and Southwest.

If any of our readers will mould some of the conical slugs, and experiment at three times the usual distance, the result will satisfy them of the increased range and accuracy.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE NEWS.

PETERSBURG, May 23.—Hon. R. T. M. Hunter has arrived here, on his return from Montgomery. He reports that 25,000 more Southern troops will reach Virginia within a few days.

A very large body of North Carolina troops arrived here to-night, and departed for Richmond.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo, May 22.—This afternoon the American flag was hoisted over the Post Office. Soon an excited crowd proceeded to the office, cut the pole down, and tore the flag to pieces, and then raised the State flag. The latter, however, was ordered down by the leader of the crowd, and subsequently they dispersed without committing further acts of violence, and comparative quiet has been restored.

RICHMOND, May 24.—The number of Federal troops that took possession of Alexandria is said to be five thousand.

The Northern mail has been stopped and the telegraph wires cut.

Fifteen hundred additional troops arrived at Richmond to-day, and will leave for the seat of war to-morrow.

Colt's Navy pistols will sell here for $50 a piece, and six inch barrels or $40.

6 P. M.—The enemy has cut the wires between Alexandria and Manassa Junction, but we have a few more facts from the seat of war.

Our troops, about 600 in number, retired in good order, in full view of the enemy, to Fairfax Station, ten miles from Alexandria, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

General Bonham, with the Palmetto Brigade, consisting of Col. Gregg's and Col. Kershaw's Regiments 1,000 strong, is at Manassas Junction. He also has command of Gen. Cocke's forces at Culpeper Court House, nearer Alexandria, making his command in all between 5,000 and 6,000 men.

An additional Regiment has to-day been sent to his support.

7 P. M.—We have just received the following information by telegraph from Manassas Junction.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, May 24.—Ellsworth. Colonel of the New York Fire Zouaves, this morning endeavored to remove the Confederate States flag which floats over the Marshall House, on King street. This was the largest and most conspicuous banner in Alexandria, being plainly visible from the south windows of the White House in Washington. The proprietor of the House, Jackson, a dauntless Virginian, and an uncompromising secessionist, refused to permit the outrage upon his rights. Upon Ellsworth's attempting to tear down the flag by force, he was shot dead by Jackson.

The Fire Zouaves immediately fell upon Jackson, and he was literally hacked to pieces by their sabre bayonets.

RICHMOND, May 24—10 P. M.—Advices have just been received here that the United States troops at Old Point Comfort have advanced across the bridge, and that they took possession of the little town of Hampton at a late hour last night. There was no force of Virginians posted at that point.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The steamer Kentucky, the mail boat between Memphis and Vicksburg, exploded her boilers yesterday, and twenty lives were lost.

The Confederate authorities have established a blockade at Memphis.

PORTSMOUTH, May 23.—At the election to-day the Marion Rifles, Capt. Watson, of this city, attached to Col. Pryor's Regiment, and composed of Yankee employees of the late Federal Navy Yard, voted 64 out of 66 for the late Union.

Col. Pryor promptly reported the fact, and by order of Gen. Gwynn the officers were arrested and the company deprived of their arms. They will probably be disbanded or drummed out. The excitement is very strong against them.

MONTGOMERY, May 25.—An order has been issued to the Clerks in all the Departments to be ready to leave for Richmond by next Wednesday.

A number leave to-night to prepare rooms.

President Davis will leave next week. He has just issued another Proclamation announcing a Treaty, offensive and defensive, with the State of Tennessee.

The Peace Commissioners from Maryland arrived to-day.

NORFOLK, May 23.—Two transport steamers, loaded with troops arrived to-day at Old Point.

The Minnesota, nor any other craft has not dared to venture within reach of the rousing 32 inch Columbiads at Sewell's Point to-day.

Gen. Walter Gwynn has resigned his command at this post. He is succeeded by Col Huger, late of the U. S. Army.

The untimely death of Capt. Fisher is universally lamented here.

POWDER MILLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—In answer to a question in the Charleston *Courier*, "whether there is a powder mill in South Carolina?" Mr. C. H. A. Woodin announces the fact that there are two good ones in operation in Pickens District, one at the eastern entrance of Stump House Tunnel, on the Blue Ridge Railroad, and the other three miles east of Pickens Court House. Mr. W. states that he has used the powder from both these mills, and knows it to be of good quality.—*South Carolinian.*

For the Banner.

At the Company muster held in Capt. Miller's District, on Saturday the 25th of May inst., on motion of Jesse Thomason, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the President of the United States, has declared war against the South, ostensibly for the purpose of enforcing the laws, but really for the purpose of enslaving us and depriving us of our property, and for that purpose has turned loose upon us a horde of mercenary soldiers, outlaws and pickpockets, whose watch-word is "booty and beauty"

Resolved, therefore That it becomes us to be prepared to meet our foes as becomes men who are fighting in defense of our homes, our firesides and all we held dear. We therefore pledge each other our utmost efforts to defend our rights and our liberty to the bitter end.

Resolved, That our Captain do appoint eight Committees of Vigilance for this Captain's District, each Committee to consist of one Magistrate and four other good and reliable men, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the Police and Mayor of the town of Salisbury, in causing to be arrested all suspicious characters who may be lurking about the country, to the end that they may be brought to justice.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the Salisbury papers, with a request to copy.

A. MILLER, Capt.

In accordance with the above, the following committees were appointed:

Company No. 1.—W. R Fraley, E-q., A. L. Hall, A. Shuping, R Cook, M. A. Gheen.

Company No. 2.—W. M. Kincaid, E-q, A. S.

[redacted]

the question of the Hon. gentleman I beg to say that her Majesty's Government has directed that a naval force, for the protection of British shipping, should be sent to the coast of America. As to the latter part of the question, I will state to the House that the Government has from day to day received the most lamentable accounts of the progress of the war in the States of America.—Her Majesty's Government heard the other day that the Confederate States have issued letters of marque; and to-day we have heard that it is intended there shall be a blockade of all the Southern States. As to the General provisions of the law of nations on these questions, some of the points are so new as well as so important that they have been referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, in order to guide the Government in its instructions both to the English Minister in America and the commander of the naval squadron. Her Majesty's Government has felt that it was its duty to use every possible means to avoid taking any part in the lamentable contest now raging in the American States.—(Hear, hear.) And nothing but the imperative duty of protecting British interests in case they should be attacked justifies the Government in at all interfering. We have not been involved in any way in that contest by any act or giving any advice in the matter, and, for God's sake, let us if possible keep out of it! (Cheers.)

A SEIZURE IN FLORIDA.—The following is from a Florida papper:

The citizens of St. Augustine, hearing of five vessels at New Smyrna, loading with live oak for the Federal Government, immediately formed a company of thirty men, and, under command of Lieut. J. Buffington, proceeded to that point on horseback, while another party started in boats, for the purpose of making prizes of them. Before they reached Smyrna the vessels had left. The volunteers succeeded in capturing the steam towboat. George M. Bird, and securing about $20,000 worth of live oak. The George M. Bird, on being brought to St. Augustine, on Monday last, was saluted by Lieut. Hopkins, in command at Fort Marion.

From the N. O Crescent of

MAJOR ANDERSON'S

In referring to the following information of our readers and the per for us to say, that the negroes by our friend, Judge Cocks, out where they had been placed by for sale to the highest bidder, ege usually allowed families of their own masters. Without we submit the communication to

TO MAJ ROBERT AND
NEW ORLEANS,

Maj. Robert Anderson—Late S. C—SIR: You hold my th 500 each, with about 1000 accu all due in the month of Marc notes were given in part payme negroes, purchased of you in M I consider *fair play a jewel*, I ta notify you, that I will not pay as I neither seek or wish an ad that you return me the notes an you, and the negroes shall be order, which you will find mu kind treatment, since they came sion.

I feel justified in givin you, this notice, as I do not consider I should be held to pay for the so opportunely dispossessed you seek to destroy both their value to me. I ask no more than to restore to you your property and his original position, then you may be considered less selfish, expense and not mine.

Jo

GEN. TWIGGS HAS A PERSON PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—Gen ders Mr. Buchanan's denuncia before he left Washington, as a He, therefore, addressed a letter after the latter had retired from Pascagoula, March 30th, holding responsible in the following lan

"Your usurped right to disu army might be acquiesced in; right to brand me as a traitor. al, and *I shall trent it as such*, papers, but *in person*. I shall pay a visit to Lancaster, for the *personal interview* with you. yourself I am well assured th will sanction *any course* I may t

CANADA.—The Canadians do alacrity to the appeal of their [redacted] their recruiting in that quarter gently remind the adherents of t of a certain recruiting event on line during the Crimean war.

The Montreal *Gazette* has the secession of Virginia:

"The further news seems to old and important State of Virg If this proves true, we fancy *all United States of America.* thoroughly in earnest, *it cannot the North.*"

The same article says that t hundred Canadians from Quebec going to march under the North "ridiculous *canard.*"

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RE AGRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The African salve trade is prohibite law of the Confederate States. fore, have no more negroes fr efficient substitute may possibly ever, in the policy of the North Should that Government call in negroes of New England, and North-western States, and send part of Lincoln's "Army of S South will speedily secure a negro labor on the most advan Fred. Douglas says he has no South "just to be bagged by wh possibly Greeley, Giddings & Co a number of his darkey friends be "bagged" on the tobacco an the South.—*Richmond Enquire*

A SCENE IN THE CANADIAN SEMBLY.—The following is a ske the Canadian House of Assem ing Saturday evening. It is Chronicle:

"While the debate was proce bers whistled, others hummed their desks, made mysterious cre their boots, threw paper pellets behaved in a most uproarious French!" would be called out to tor. Remarks as to his personal be addressed to the next speaker a schoolboy way of doing things dox parliamentary practice. member's wig artfully pulled off hook and line, and bushels of showered like snow flakes over c mittees. We have heard some m chanticleers, and others bark lik like kittens. All this looks rath people in the galleries."

For the Banner.

nuster held in Capt. Miller's
y the 25th of May inst., on
omason, Esq., the following
ions were unanimously adop-

esident of the United States,
inst the South, ostensibly for
reing the laws, but really for
aving us and depriving us of
for that purpose has turned
e of mercenary soldiers, out-
, whose watch-word is "boo-

That it becomes us to be
ur foes as becomes men who
e of our homes, our firesides
. We therefore pledge each
rts to defend our rights and
ter end.

ir Captain do appoint eight
dance for this Captain's Dis-
e to consist of one Magistrate
and reliable men, whose duty
ate with the Police and May-
lisbury, in causing to be ar-
characters who may be lurk-
ry, to the end that they may
e.

copy of the above be sent to
with a request to copy.

A. MILLER, Capt.

th the above, the following
ointed:

—W. R Fraley, Esq., A. L.
. Cook. M. A. Gheen.
-W. M. Kincaid, Esq, A. S.

Hon. gentleman I beg to say
Government has directed that
he protection of British ship-
to the coast of America. As
f the question, I will state to
Government has from day to
st lamentable accounts of the
r in the States of America.—
ernment heard the other day
e States have issued letters of
y we have heard that it is in-
e a blockade of all the South-
he General provisions of the
these questions, some of the
as well as so important that
rred to the law officers of the
pinion, in order to guide the
instructions both to the Eng-
merica and the commander of
. Her Majesty's Government
its duty to use every possible
g any part in the lamentable
in the American States.—
l nothing but the imperative
British interests in case they
justifies the Government in at
e have not been involved in
test by any act or giving any
r, and, for God's sake, let us
of it! (Cheers.)

FLORIDA.—The following is
er:

. Augustine, bearing of five
rna, loading with live oak for
nent, immediately formed a
en, and, under command of
, proceeded to that point on
ther party started in boats,
aking prizes of them. Before
a the vessels had left. The
in capturing the steam tow-
ird, and securing about $20,
k. The George M. Bird, on
Augustine, on Monday last,
. Hopkins, in command at

From the N. O Crescent of last Friday.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S NEGROES.

In referring to the following notice, for the information of our readers and the public, it is proper for us to say, that the negroes were bought by our friend, Judge Cocks, out of a negro yard, where they had been placed by Major Anderson for sale to the highest bidder, without the privil ege usually allowed families of slaves of choosing their own masters. Without further comment we submit the communication to the public:

TO MAJ. ROBERT ANDERSON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1861.

Maj. Robert Anderson—Late of Fort Sumter, S. C—SIR: You hold my three notes for $4 500 each, with about 1000 accumulated interest, all due in the month of March, 1 62; which notes were given in part payment of twentynine negroes, purchased of you in March, 1860. As I consider *fair play a jewel*, I take this method o notify you, that I will not pay those notes; but as I neither seek or wish an advantage, I desire that you return me the notes and the money paid you, and the negroes shall be subject to your order, which you will find much improved by kind treatment, since they came into my possession.

I feel justified in givin you, and the public, this notice, as I do not consider it fair play, that I should be held to pay for the very property you so opportunely dispossessed yourself of, and now seek to destroy both their value and usefulness to me. I ask no more than to cancie the sale, restore to you your property and let each assume his original position, then your present efforts may be considered less selfish, because at your expense and not mine.

JOHN G. COCKS.

GEN. TWIGGS HAS A PERSONAL AFFAIR WITH PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—Gen. Twiggs considers Mr. Buchanan's denunciation of him, just before he left Washington, as a personal affront. He, therefore, addressed a letter to Mr. Buchanan, after the latter had retired from office, dated East Pascagoula, March 30th, holding him personally responsible in the following language:

"Your usurped right to dismiss me from the army might be acquiesced in; but you had no right to brand me as a traitor. This was personal, and *I shall treat it as such*, not through the papers, but *in person*. I shall most assuredly, pay a visit to Lancaster, for the sole purpose of a *personal interview* with you. So, sir, prepare yourself I am well assured that public opinion will sanction *any course* I may take with you."

CANADA.—The Canadians do not respond with alacrity to the appeal of their Yankee neighbors for "aid and comfort." They scout the idea of their recruiting in that quarter, and in response gently remind the adherents of the United States of a certain recruiting event on their side of the line during the Crimean war.

The Montreal *Gazette* has the following on the secession of Virginia:

"The further news seems to indicate that the old and important State of Virginia has seceded. If this proves true, we fancy *all is over with the United States of America*. If the South is thoroughly in earnest, *it cannot be conquered by the North*."

The same article says that the story that six hundred Canadians from Quebec and Montreal are going to march under the Northern standard, is a "ridiculous *canard*."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RE-OPENING OF THE AGRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The re-opening of the African salve trade is prohibited in the organic law of the Confederate States. We shall, therefore, have no more negroes from Africa. An efficient substitute may possibly be found, however, in the policy of the Northern Government. Should that Government call into its service the negroes of New England, and of the middle and North-western States, and send them down as a part of Lincoln's "Army of Subjugation," the South will speedily secure a large amount of negro labor on the most advantageous terms.—Fred. Douglas says he has no idea of coming South "just to be bagged by white tyrants;" but possibly Greeley, Giddings & Co. may prevail on a number of his darkey friends to come down to be "bagged" on the tobacco and cotton fields of the South.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A SCENE IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The following is a sketch of a scene in the Canadian House of Assembly—the time being Saturday evening. It is from the Quebec Chronicle:

"While the debate was proceeding, some members whistled, others hummed, many slammed their desks, made mysterious creaking noises with their boots, threw paper pellets at each other, and behaved in a most uproarious way. "Speak French!" would be called out to an English orator. Remarks as to his personal appearance would be addressed to the next speaker. This is rather a schoolboy way of doing things, but it is orthodox parliamentary practice. We have seen a member's wig artfully pulled off his head with a hook and line, and bushels of shreds of paper showered like snow flakes over chairmen of committees. We have heard some members crow like chanticleers, and others bark like puppies or mew like kittens. All this looks rather undignified to people in the galleries."

WAR DECLARED AGAINST EUROPE.

The New York papers, which have kindly taken from their President upon themselves the burden of conducting his war against us, now have declared war against Europe for considering the Southern States as belligerents, and for having recognized the legality of letters of marque issued by our Government. The *Times* insists on Mr. Seward's giving immediate notice to the Governments of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey that the United States concurs in the declaration of April 10, 1856. By this course says the *Times*, the United States binds all those Powers to the permanent abolition of privateering. It says, if the British Government protects privateers it will be an unfriendly act, and one which will not pass unpunished.

The Washington dispatch to the *Herald*, says that this notice was given more than a month ago, and adds, that the United States Government "have quite decided on their course, should any foreign power display any disposition to truckle to the rebel States. Any act of intervention which affords direct advantage to the insurgent States, and which tends to hamper or obstruct the the action of our government, will lead to the most decisive measures on the part of the administration."

The same paper, in its editorial columns, is particularly brave, and says that there will be no mincing of matters in the event of any foreign Power giving aid and comfort to the Southern Confederacy, whether the assisting power be England or any other nation. It adds that "measures of the most unmistakeable kind will be adopted towards any country that may assist the seceded States in this contest, even though they were to involve every Power in Europe in war."

AN ASSASSIN'S BRIGADE.

The Brigade of the assassin Dan. Sickles, will comprise five thousand picked men. His first aid, Major Williamson, was educated at West Point, and served with Garibaldi in his Italian campaigns; and one of his colonels is the son of the old postmaster of Philadelphia, now a resident of New York, Col. H. Phillips Montgomery. He also has a legion of English residents in his brigade, commanded by Englishmen who served in distinguished positions in the Crimean war. Almost an entire regiment of Pennsylvanians have enlisted under his flag. There are full companies of Italians and Frenchmen in this brigade. Assassin Sickles has surpassed most other men in his equipments and in the material of his subsistance. He has organized a perfect pontoon train, by which he can cross rivers or streams at the shortest notice with his whole force of sappers and miners, and a complete system by which his men can carry provisions enough to last for ten days, having in this respect borrowed from the admirable regiment of the French in Sebastopol, Italy and Algiers, by which they saved many thousands of lives, and vastly promoted the comfort of their soldiers. It is proposed to advance this brigade to Washington through Pennsylvania.—*Petersburg Express*

RARE LIBERALITY.—Lucius L. Lanier, Esq, a wealthy gentleman of Baltimore, has raised and uniformed a company of one hundred and fifty gallant Marylanders at his own expense, brought them to Virginia, and is now providing for them till they can be received into service, all at his own cost. Such a spirit is worthy of the best days of old Maryland, and proves that the fires of her ancient chivalry are not yet extinct in her veins.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The above from the Richmond *Dispatch* is very creditable to Lucius L. Lainer, Esq, but what will the *Dispatch* say when it learns that Col. Charles F. Fisher, the President of the North Carolina Road, has raised, equipped, and is provisioning, and preparing for the field, from his private purse, an entire *Regiment*, a large portion of which are now collecting at the Charlotte Military Institute, preparing to depart. Can any citizen of any other State say as much?

By the way, we are pleased to see that Col. Fisher has been appointed to the command of his Regiment. It is a capital appointment. *Charlotte Bulletin.*

A SENSIBLE VIEW.—The *Daily Empire*, one of the ablest papers of Ohio, says:

The South is able to bring and maintain in the field, for immediate defensive operations, *one million two hundred thousand men*; and that is more than the North can ever march and *support* in the South for *offensive* warfare. For any purpose the South can *keep up* an army at home of 500, 000, any length of time that may be needed, and this, as every student of military history knows, is nearly equal to twice the number waging an aggressive warfare in an enemy's country.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Alexandria, Va., *Sentinel*, of Monday evening last, says:

It is asserted that Gen. Scott has determined on to-morrow or next day to move on Harper's Ferry, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Urbanna, and Tappahannock on the Tappahannock, and at Norfolk, and on the York river, merely to divert voters from the polls.

REGULATING TELEGRAPH OPERATIONS.

The following are the principal provisions of an act passed by the Confederate Congress on Friday last, regulating the telegraph lines of the Confederacy.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That during the existing war the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to take such control of such of the lines of Telegraph in the Confederate States, and of such of the offices connected therewith, as will enable him effectually to supervise the communications passing through the same, to the end that no communications shall be conveyed of the military operations of the Government to endanger the success of such operations, nor any communication to injure the cause of the Confederate States, or to give aid and comfort to their enemies.

SEC. 2. The President shall appoint trustworthy agents, in such offices, and at such points on the various lines, as he may think fit, whose duty it shall be to supervise all communications sent or passing through said lines, and to prevent the transmission of any communications deemed to be detrimental to the public service.

SEC: 3. In case the owners and managers of said lines shall refuse to permit such suspervision, or shall fail or refuse to keep up and continue the business on said lines, the President is hereby empowered to take possession of the same for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 7. That no communications in cypher, nor enigmatical, or other doubtful communication, shall be transmitted, unless the person sending the same shall be known to the agent of the Government to be trustworty, nor until the real purpose of such communication shall be explained to such agent.

SEC. 10. That if any person shall knowingly send or transmit any message or communication touching the military operations of the Government, without the same being first submitted to the inspection of the agent of the Government, or any message calculated to aid and promote the cause of the enemies of the Confederate States, he shall be subject to indictment in the District Court of the Confederate States, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not less than one year.

FIGHTING MEN OF VIRGINIA.—We are glad to learn that the whole of Virginia is arming to meet the invader, and that there is no disposition to be over squeamish about what are called "improved arms." The fact is, the old Virginia rifle is as good a weapon as was ever invented. We have a hundred thousand men who can use that rifle, most of whom are among the best marksmen in the world. The twenty thousand Confederate troops on their way here may be more thoroughly disciplined than some of our mountaineers, but they cannot be braver men or better shots. As for the horsemen of Virginia, the North, with all its resources, cannot produce such a formidable body.—*Petersburg Express.*

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE ON THE WAR.—The Boston Post publishes a letter from Ex President Pierce, which concludes as follows:

"The very idea of the dismemberment of the Union has always been to me one of terrible significance. Still, if it holds a place in the inevitable march of time—if the noble fabric must totter to its fall—there is, I humbly hope, no inexorable necessity that its ruin be stained with gore. If our fathers were mistaken, and time has developed in our system, or if the madness of their sons has planted there the germ of an "irrepressible conflict," which forbids us longer to live together in peace, then, in peace and on just terms, let us separate. Fearful will be the responsibility of those who would cast the last element of human woe—that of arms for fratricidal slaughter—into the general chaos. The wisdom of man fails—may God, in mercy, guide us."

CROPS IN GEORGIA.—The Albany (Ga) Patriot of the 16th inst., says:

We are informed by some of our oldest and most experienced farmers that the grain crops were never more promising—an unusual quantity having been sown. Some planters have discarded cotton entirely and have turned their attention to the cultivation of grain. This independent spirit shows that they are for once determined to live within themselves and no longer be dependent on the North or West for their productions. Cotton is promising. The weather pleasant an the health of the country good.

The Vicksburg *Sun* is responsible for the following Egyptian joke:

It has been suggested to stop the supply of quinine to Cairo, in which case it is believed that the various troops there would soon shake in their boots—with "feer'n ager."

Four hundred and twenty of the troops stationed at Cairo were, by the last accounts, in the hands of fever and doctors. The musquitos had made their appearance, and a pleasant summer is before the patriots.

A LASSO DUEL.—A couple of Arizonians, one a native-born Mexican, and the other a boatman from the Mississippi, who had lived in Arizona about a year, fought a duel on horseback some time ago, each armed with a lasso. The American, who it was thought would stand no chance in such a novel encounter, except the chance of being strangled, lassoed his foe at the first throw of the noose, and dragged him over the plain at the full speed of his horse, until he was mangled and bruised almost to a jelly.

At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and songs, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and the injurer and injured will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

HOW TO SELECT A WIFE.—When a young woman, while in the act of sweeping, approaches you with kind words and gracious looks, and politely requests you to move, for she wants to sweep where you are sitting, depend upon it, she is the girl you want, so far, certainly as temper is concerned; for never is a woman more petulant, so domineering, as when she has a broom in her hand, except when it is she has a mop.

TRUTH.—Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon your lips, and is ready to drop out before you are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. Truth can live in all regions, flourish in all soils, and become naturalized in all climes.

☞ We are pleased to learn that many of our merchants are preparing to visit European marts, for personal selections of supplies, and for opening correspondence and district trade. We trust they will use all possible diligence to lay in select supplies of all necessaries.

Every merchant that goes from the South to Europe will be virtually a diplomatic representative, and will add new force to the considerations which must soon induce the recognition of the Confederate States.—*Charleston Courier.*

GLORIOUS TENNESSEE.—The "Nashville *Patriot*," of the 19th, says: It has been scarcely ten days since the calling for 55,000 volunteers in this State was published, and about 25,000 have already been reported to the Governor ready to defend the liberty and honor of the State. If necessary, 150,000 Tennesseans will lay down their lives sooner than give up their rights to those who seek to curtail them by Federal arms.

TROUBLE IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.—We are reliably informed that not only has the smallpox broken out among the troops at Washington, but that among the German regiment there have been several deaths lately, from a disease resembling cholera; said to be superinduced by filthiness and dirt. Four were buried on Tuesday.—It is stated that the German troops are horribly filthy in their habits.—*Petersburg Express.*

☞ "The following remarkable verse occur in the forty-third chapter of Isaih. "I will say unto the North give up, and the South keep not back."

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims against the late firm must be presented to J. J. Stewart, and all debts due it must be paid to him.

J. J. STEWART,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

May 28, 1861.

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED BY SPRAGUE BRO'S, GROCERS.

SALISBURY MAY 24, 1861.

APPLLES:		MOLASSES:	
Dried,	50 to 1 00	Sugar house,	60 to 70
BACON:		Common,	40 to 00
Hams,	15 to 15	NAILS,	5 to 6
Sides,	14 to 15	OATS,	35 to 50
Hog round,	13 to 15	LINSEED OIL:	
BEEF,	4 to 5	₰ gallon,	1 00 to 1 25
BEESWAX,	25 to 00	TANNERS OIL:	
BUTTER,	12 to 20	₰ gallon,	75 to 1 00
CANDLES:		POTATOES:	
Tallow,	15 to 20	Irish,	40 to 50
Adamantine,	23 to 30	Sweet,	65 to 70
Sperm,	40 to 50	RAGS,	2 to 0
COFFEE:		SALT:	
Rio,	22 to 25	Sack,	3 00 to 3 50
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	Bushels,	1 00 to 1 00
COTTON,	9 to 10	SHEETING:	
Cotton yarn,	90 to 1 00	Brown, 4-4,	8½ to 9½
CORN,	75 to 80	SUGAR:	
FLOUR:		Brown,	8 to 11
₰ sack,	3 70 to 3 90	Loaf,	16 to 18
₰ bbl.	7 50 to 7 90	Clarified,	12½ to 15
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	TALLOW,	10 to 12½
IRON:		Turpentine,	87 to 00
Bar,	5 to 00	WHEAT,	1 50 to 1 40
Moulds,	5½ to 00	WOOL,	30 to 35
Tire,	5 to 6	WINDOW GLASS:	
LARD,	14 to 15	10 by 12,	2 25 to 0 00
MEAL,	75 to 80	12 by 14,	2 50 to 0 00

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY; Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1861.

Henderson & Enniss
vs. } Attachment.
The Silver Hill Mining Company.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the officers and members of the Silver Hill Mining Company are inhabitants of another government, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that publication be made in the Salisbury Banner for six successive weeks, notifying said Company to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to plead or demur—otherwise judgment will be rendered against them and the land levied upon by virtue of this attachment sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday in May, A. D., 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

May 21, 1861-6w-(Pr. fee $4.00.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY; Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1861.

Ordered by the Court, that the Patrol or Guard for the Town of Salisbury, have full power to visit any suspected places beyond the limits of the town, and to arrest and confine in town any disorderly or suspected persons found beyond the limits of town in the same manner that they would arrest and confine disorderly or suspected persons in town.

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

May 21-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY; Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1861.

Ordered by the Court that all patrol companies in the county have leave to go anywhere they may please in the county, and discharge the regular duties of patrol companies, where they see fit, as fully out of their district as they have heretofore discharged them within their respective districts.

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

Salisbury, May 21, 3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY; Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1861.

Ordered by the Court that D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver and A. Henderson, act as a committee to raise on the faith and credit of the county of Rowan either by means of county lands or by any other means in their power, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be applied under their direction to the arming, equipping and supporting volunteers of the county of Rowan, and for the comfort and support of the families of volunteers which are left in need; that any land given under this authority shall be signed by the clerk of this Court under the seal of said Court for such a sum and on such terms as the said committee may think proper with coupons attached, signed by the clerk, and that said committee be authorized to sell lands executed under this authority for the best price they will bring.

It is further ordered and declared that coupons attached to the lands above authorized be receivable in discharge of all county taxes and other county dues and that this order be published in both the Salisbury Banner and Carolina Watchman

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

Salisbury, May 21 3w.

Attention Mili ary Companies!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO FURNISH to Companies the Military Fatigue Cap, of home Manufacture and material. well made and fashionably out, and at low price. Address

JAS. H. ENNISS,
Salisbury, N. C.

May 21-tf

Time Table,

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

The Trains of this Road will run according to the following schedule, on and after Monday April 23d, 1861:

MAIL TRAIN WEST.

Stations.	Dist. of Sta'n.	Whole Dist.	Arrive.	Leave, A. M.
Salisbury				7.00
Water Station	6	6	7.20	7.25
Third Creek	7	13	7 50	7.55
Waddell's T. O	5	18	8.15	8.15
Statesville	7	25	8.39	8.50
Plotts T. O	8	33	9 18	9.25
Catawba	5	38	9 40	9.45
Newton	12	50	10 27	10.37
White Sulphur	4	54	10.57	10.51
Hickory Tavern	6	60	11.20	11.25
Icard	10	70	12.00	
Morganton	11	81		

MAIL TRAIN EAST.

Stations.	Dist. of Sta'n.	Whole Dist.	Arrive.	Leave A. M
Morganton				
Icard	11	11		1.30
Hickory Tavern	10	21	2.05	2.10
White Sulphur	6	27	2.34	2.39
Newton	4	31	2.53	3.03
Catawba	12	43	3.45	3.50
Plotts T. O	5	48	4.07	4.12
Statesville	8	56	4 30	4.41
Waddells T. O	7	63	5.15	5.15
Third Creek	5	64	5.35	5.40
Water Station	7	75	6 05	6.10
Salisbury	6	81	6.30	

JAS. C. TURNER. Eng. & Supt.

Salisbury, May 23, 1861. tf

LAW BLANKS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, neatly printed and pressed, kept in large quantities, at the **BOOK STORE** for sale.

Superior Stock for Sale.

A FINE YOUNG JACK FOR SALE, OF best Pedigree; 4 young North-Devon Bulls. Also Heifers in calf, by a Patterson Bull; South-Down Buck and Ewe Lambs, bymy $100 Buck, pure and fine at cheap rates.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, March 19, 1861. 11-6mos

☞ Asheville News copy 6 months.

BARREL STAVES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL ENTER INTO a contract to purchase a large quantity of White Oak Staves suitable for making whiskey barrels.

Persons having white oak timber will find a profitable business by making early apllication to

M. & E. MYERS.

Aug. 28. 62 tf

Swan Island Guano

FOR SALE BY

SPRAGUE BRO'S.

THE ABOVE GUANO IS SAID TO BE A better fertilizer for the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Grains, Roots, Grapes, &c., than any other imported.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its superiority.

SPRAGUE BRO'S.

March 19 11-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I will sell the Plantation on which I reside, containing 330 acres. Nearly one half the tract is in woods, and lies along side the N. C. R. R. There is some 40 acres of river and branch bottoms, and excellent improvements. The location is convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury and very healthy.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.

March 19, 1861. 11-10 mos

FARM FOR SALE.

THIS FARM CONTAINS ABOUT 130 acres of land, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury. on the Bridge Road, now known as the McLelland place. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings on the land. Terms made easy. Persons desiring to purchase will please apply to.

A. HENDERSON.

Salisbury Sept. 11, 1860. tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorized agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added.

R. & A. MURPHY.

Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

TOWN ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that the TOWN PATROL of Salisbury, have discretionary power to arrest and lock up in the Calaboose any person, white or black, who my be found in the streets of Salisbury after dark, who shall be guilty of any disorderly conduct or be unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and any person so committed to be brought before me for further proceedings on the following morning.

JNO. I. SHAVER,
INTENDANT.

May 7, 1861. 19—tf.

Trustees Sale of Land.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PROCEED TO sell in the county of Davidson, on June 7th, 1861; a tract of Land belonging to Lewis Grubb. This tract of Land lies on Swan Creek, near the Salem Road, about twelve miles from Lexington, and adjoining William McBride and others. It is Wood Land, very well timbered, good water, with one cabin on it.

GEORGE BECK, *Trustee.*

May 7th, 1861. 4t—pd.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THEUNDERSICNED, AT CONSIDERABLE labor and expense, have prepared to accommodate, at these excellent Springs this season, from 25 to 30 boarders. These Springs are situated in Caldwell County, about seven miles from Hickory Tavern, at which place visitors to the Springs will leave the railroad. We will open for the reception of boarders on the 15th June next, from which time every accommodation will be exteuded to render those who visit these excellent waters comfortable.

Conveyance can readily be procured from Hickory Tavern to the Springs.

Day Boarders will be charged $1.50 per day. Boarders by the week, payable at the end of the week, will be charged $6.00.

A reasonable deduction will be made in families for children and servants.

FLOWERS & CO.

May 7-6t-pd.

York's Grammars.

YORK'S INTRODUCTORY GRAMMAR for sale at J. J. STEWART'S BOOK STORE.

Salisbury May 14.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

A LARGE LOT IN SEAMLESS BAGS FOR sale low, by SPRAGUE BRO'S.

May 29. 49-tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

LOCATED NEAR W N. C. R R.

Catawba County, N. C.

THIS Popular Summer Resort, with additional buildings since last season, will be opened for visitors on the first of June next. Ample arrangements made for the comfort and amusement of guests. A **Fine Band of Musicians** engaged for the season. New Bowling Alley and Bathing Room erected

Every effort will be used to make this a pleasant and safe retreat for the families of those who may be at this crisis called from home;—indeed, ample arrangements have been made to ensure this.

MRS. E. J. ROBARDS.

May 13. 20 w2ms.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Foundry and Machine Works,

Salisbury, N. C.

FRERCKS & RAEDER,

SUCCESSORS TO N. BOYDEN & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL Implements, Cultivators, Plows Corn-Shellers, Seed-Sowers, Horse-Powers, Thrashers, Threshing, separating and cleaning Machines, Cider and Sugar Mills, Shafting and Machinery for Grist, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Winter's Patent Mulay Saw Mill and Waterwheels, Iron and Brass Castings, Forcings, and Finished Work of every Description.

Tobacco presses and Fixtures, and other kinds of Machinery, repaired at short notice.

☞ Agents for Burnett's Fan Mills.

Salisbury, April 2nd 1861. 13-tf

BOOKS.

J. J. STEWART IS PREPARED TO FURNISH AT short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generaly with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles. Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc. Also Pearce's large new map of the State of North Carolina.

INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

WALL PAPER.

To his already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, he has just received a large lot of the latest paterns, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, ect., etc.

Orders of anything in his line solicited.

Salisbury N. C. February 19. 7-tf.

MILO A. J. ROSEMAN, M. D.,

HAVING studied in prominent Medical Colleges and Hospitals, both North and South, and having been practicing in the various departments for nine years with good success, he continues to offer his services to the public where he is located, and by strict attention to his profession will endeavor to merit a liberal patronage as heretofore, and holds himself in readiness at all hours, day and night, for professional calls.

Office at Roseman's Store.

April 22. 16 *3m.

AT HENDERSON & ENNISS' new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of **Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.**

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopea and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Dr. R. P. BESSENT,

SURGEON DENTIST, SALISBURY, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by DR. BASON. where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859. tf

Dr. W. H. HOWERTON.

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN the town of **Salisbury**, offers his professional service to the citizens of the town, and surrounding country.

He, at all times, (unless professionally engaged,) may be found at the 'BOYDEN HOUSE.'

Salisbury, April 2nd 1861. 13-tf

N. N. FLEMING.

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.

January 1, 1859.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT E LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.

Feb. 21. 35-tf

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row.

January 1, 1859. 1y.

BOYDEN HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located

THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.

Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-tf

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS Almanac for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store.

Oct. 23. 70-tf

Spring Stock

For 1861!

OHRAH & RAMSEY

TAKE pleasure in informing their friends and the public in general, that they are now in receipt of the largest, most varied and

CHEAPEST STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

Goods

That they ever had the pleasure to offer. These Goods have all been bought for CASH at greatly reduced prices and will be offered for Cash only at unprecedented low prices. Call and see them, hear prices, and judge for yourselves.

In view of the uncertainty of every thing in business affairs in these revolutionary times, we have adopted

THE CASH SYSTEM,

Believing it to be the best for ourselves and our friends.

All those having open accounts with us are requested to call without delay and close the same by cash or note.

OHRAH & RAMSEY.

Salisbury, April 30, 1861. 17—tf.

Goods for the Spring Trade.

WE are now receiving a lot of new and desirable Goods for the Spring and Summer trade. Our stock will not be as large as on former seasons, but will have a good assortment. We shall have a very handsome and select assortment of all kinds of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and will offer inducements this season rarely offered in this market, and especially to cash buyers. We are desirous of closing out our stock this Spring and Summer, and for that purpose offer goods at small profits.

Country Merchants will do well to examine our goods before purchasing.

BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK.

Salisbury, April 2, 1861. 13-2m

NOTICE!

BY VIRTUE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, regularly executed to us by M. Hofflin, we hereby give notice that all persons indebted to the said M. Hofflin must make payment to us or to our Attorney, L. Blackmer, on or before the first day of June next; for after that date all claims due M. Hofflin, are directed to be sued upon without reservation. All the claims due M. Hofflin will be found in the possession of either L. Blackmer or W. J. Mills.

The Goods remaining in M. Hofflin's Store will be sold at Baltimore Cost.

HARZBERG & STIEFEL.

April 30 1861. 17—4w.

CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED!

Great Reduction in Prices.

SELLING

Off For Cash Only!

McNEELY & YOUNG

WILL sell their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices for CASH ONLY. We have been compelled by our long credit customers to adopt the above plan. From the reduction in prices it will be greatly to the interest of all who have money to spend for Goods to trade with us.

☞ *COME AND SEE*

McNEELY & YOUNG.

Notice.

We now make our last call on all persons having open accounts with us to come forward and settle either by CASH or NOTE.

We have waited too long already on a great many persons, and are determined now to close accounts.

McNEELY & YOUNG.

April 20 16 tf.

March 25th, 1861.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving his usual stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

comprising a rich assortment of all the latest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting in part of Silks Berege, Grenadines, Berge Angisise, Mozambiques, Organdis, Chatleis; also, a large stock of embroideries, to all of which he asks a special examination—also a full assortment of Bleached Domestics Linens, House-keeping goods, &c., &c.

A. MYERS,
No. 4 Granite Building,
Salisbury, N. C.

March 26, 1861. 12-tf

SALISBURY

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Sixth Session of this School will open the 11th of February, and close the 1st July.

The number of pupils has been increased each term. We have a goodly number in school now, but would take a few more. If the number continues to increase Salisbury will have what it has never had, a permanent School.

TERMS:

Board with washing, fuel and lights, $50 per Term.
Tuition in English from $8 to $17.
Tuition in Latin $5.
Tuition in Music $15 to $20.
Use of Instrument $2.50.
Incidental expenses $1.00.
For further particulars address

A. D. WILKINSON,
Principal.

Jan 22 3-tf